



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 11, 1908.

EIGHT-HOUR STRUGGLE OF PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

SUPPORT NEEDED AGAINST JAPANESE.

LAUNCHING OF THE "PROMETHEUS."

VALUE OF THE INITIATIVE.

THE UNION LABEL (BY "THE OUTSIDER.")

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1908.

No. 43

## EIGHT-HOUR STRUGGLE OF PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

### LAUNCHING OF THE "PROMETHEUS."

The men in the iron trades of California have taken a keen interest in the building of the giant steel collier Prometheus. Vallejo observed last Saturday, December 5th, as a holiday, and the Trades and Labor Council of that city co-operated in every possible way to make the launching a complete success.

While thousands of invited guests and practically all of the 15,000 residents of Vallejo watched the process with keenest interest, the last dog shores were knocked out from between the great collier Prometheus and the ways, upon which, during the past thirteen months, she has risen from the keel to practical completion at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It was exactly 11 o'clock when the work of launching was commenced. Ten minutes later the warning whistle was blown for the tugs to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the order was given to saw away the last block which held the great vessel in place and the immense ship, the first fleet collier constructed by the navy, swept majestically out into the waters of the Mare Island channel.

The launching of the United States ship Prometheus marks a new era in navy yard shipbuilding.

The principal dimensions are as follows: Length, over, all, 465 feet, 9 inches; length, between perpendiculars, 450 feet; breadth, moulded, 60 feet; depth, moulded, 36 feet, 6 inches; cargo capacity, tons, 6,000. Displacement, 12,500 tons on a draft of 26 feet. Speed, 16 knots. Armament consists of four 3-inch rapid fire guns; two on forecastle and two on main deck, aft. Complement: Commanding officer, 7 wardroom officers, 5 warrant officers, 163 men.

Governor James N. Gillett spoke on "California's Interest in the Event," and J. O. Harron talked on the cordial relations that should exist between the metropolis and the Navy Yard.

Considerable interest was shown in the address of Naval Constructor Holden A. Evans. After briefly reviewing the work done upon the Prometheus and paying a high tribute to the workmen of Mare Island who have made such results possible, he struck the keynote of his speech when he said, in part:

"Shipbuilding in navy yard is a necessity. The fleet comes and goes; at one time there will be an enormous amount of work, owing to the presence of the fleet, and again, when the fleet goes the work will drop to nothing. With new construction work the organization can be kept intact, officers and mechanics educated, costs can be reduced and a permanent force of excellent mechanics can be maintained, and the yards is always ready to make repairs quickly and economically. The necessity for keeping new work in the Pacific Coast yards is greater than in the Eastern yards.

"The Pacific Coast is growing in importance. Anyone who has made a study of the situation well knows in the near future there must be a strong United States naval force on the Pacific. This coast can be successfully defended only by such a force. At the present time such a force is impossible, as we have not the necessary repair facilities at the two Pacific Coast yards to maintain the fleet. The safety of the country demands that these two yards be provided with the necessary facilities and

BY INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT GEORGE L. BERRY.

The eight-hour day campaign inaugurated by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of this country has met with a number of obstacles, constructed for the purpose of preventing the general establishment of the shorter workday, and for the disruption of our International. Unfortunately, the depression of business which swept the country in December, 1907, followed just two and one-half weeks after the inauguration of our work. This, of course, made the efforts doubly hard. Many employers, during this period, have been anxious to fight because of the disadvantage in which the union was placed. It is true that for a long period there were at least two-fifths of our members unemployed throughout the North American continent. In New York, where we have a membership of 4,600, there were unemployed at least 2,500 men for many months. This condition has prevailed throughout the entire country, with the exception of certain cities of the extreme west. This, as will be readily recognized, has been a most serious drawback.

The injunction issued by the United States Court has also been a great hindrance to our work. In this litigation, which was instituted by the United Typothetae of America, which is a subordinate society of the Manufacturers' Association, the printing pressmen were enjoined from attempting in any way to establish the eight-hour day prior to January 1, 1909, and another most significant point prayed for by the Typothetae was that the court enjoin the printing pressmen from establishing the union shop at any time. Recognizing the far-reaching effect that this litigation would have upon the general movement, we proceeded to make the fight in the courts in order that the open shop policy would not be further advanced. The result of our fight, although costing about twenty thousand dollars, was a complete victory for the International organization, and a more vigorous prosecution of the eight-hour and union shop campaign was instituted. Even with those two serious obstacles, we have been able to establish the eight-hour workday for an equal number of members that were affiliated with the International Union when the campaign was instituted, or in a word, our entire membership has secured the eight-hour workday. This remarkable victory has been materially aided by the rapid growth of the International Union during the last year.

Contrary to all former precedents set in national campaigns, the printing pressmen have been able to increase their membership over two thousand, even in the midst of political excitement and a depression of business covering practically the entire continent. It is true that we have to-day several hundred men on strike, but I am confident that there is not the slightest chance of losing any of the cities or establishments that are waging war against the eight-hour workday. The advantage which the employers have had in poor trade conditions is rapidly changing, and with the gradual disappearance of business depression, we note a continuous improvement in our strike conditions. This is fully shown by the reduction of the strike list from 1,100 affected members during the last nine weeks to 750, and within the last week settlements have been made, removing many more from the unemployed ranks. I am in-

### SUPPORT NEEDED AGAINST JAPANESE.

BY FRANK M. WYNKOOP.

About the year 1878 (?) the "coolie question," as the great influx of Chinese into the United States at that time and the conditions prevailing among them was designated, became so threatening to all lines of business that not only did the California State Legislature appoint a commission to investigate the matter, but there was also appointed by Congress a similar commission. Let it suffice that at the end of their deliberations a direct result was the enactment of the law excluding Chinese from the United States.

Those to initiate the campaign to exclude the Chinese were the organized bodies of workmen throughout the country, for it was their interests which were primarily attacked by this yellow menace. Little, if any, assistance was received by the workmen in their protest against the coming, in hordes, of Chinese, whose cheapness of labor threatened to drive the white workingman into idleness or the sparse mode of existence practiced by the Asiatic. But with the perseverance and persistence which has won for the workingman of this country better conditions than obtain elsewhere in the world, the campaign was continued.

Soon, however, with remarkable rapidity, the wily Chinese began to make inroads into one business after another. It was then, and not until then, that the business man took up the fight coincidentally, but not co-operatively, with the workingman. From the Pacific Coast, which was most affected, the cause spread rapidly to the Atlantic seaboard, and from Canada to Mexico; every commonwealth, county and community made it a local matter. So loud became the national protest that the Congressional commission followed, as did also that of the California Legislature, resulting, as already narrated, in the adoption of an adequate measure to so limit the arrival of Chinese that they have ceased to be the menace which was at first anticipated.

Who is there who will not say, if it had not been for this action of excluding the Chinese this coast and the entire country would have been overrun and in time even controlled by the hosts of Asia?

So it is in the case of the Japanese. The danger is even greater,—for none can gainsay the fact that the Japanese are far superior to the Chinese in astuteness and an eye to the main chance. In comparison, the Chinese are meek, unassuming and easy-going; while the Japanese are far-reaching, and are bent upon progressing at any expense. The latter, in their own land, are hostile in the extreme to the stranger, and bind him with uncivilized limitations.

As in the campaign against the Chinese, the workmen of this Coast and country have been first and persistent in taking up a similar warfare against the Japanese. At present they are making the fight almost unassisted by those outside the ranks of union labor. It is true that a few far-seeing, public-spirited persons are interested and are making a most valiant protest against the unrestrained admission into this country of Japanese, but the great bulk of business men, who are more tremendously threatened by the Japanese than they ever were by the Chinese, are lying back with no apparent interest in whether or not they are driven out of business by the shrewd brown man. Many of them, indeed, are making light of a serious matter, and ridiculing the efforts

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of the trades unions and Asiatic Exclusion League as "another of those union doings."

Now, in order to bring about a result as efficacious in preventing control of all lines of labor and business in this country by the Japanese, as was once threatened by the Chinese, it will become necessary to pursue similar tactics. In other words, the business man, instead of opposing the demand of labor that the Japanese should be handled as the Chinese are, must take as active a part and fight as hard commensurately with the workman as did those whose combined efforts brought about the exclusion of the Chinese.

It is a noticeable fact that wherever the Japanese succeed in getting nearly all, if not all, the bulk of any local business (conspicuously some of the laundries), their American competitors are ready enough to take up the cudgel against them. Whom do they go to for aid but the labor unions, when they could as well enlist the assistance of the merchant or commercial bodies of which they are members. This does not mean that the labor unions are averse to co-operating in this matter with the proprietors, but they do take exception to being used as the only go-between to win for the proprietor when his fellow business man does not assist.

It is said that the best method to use *against* the Japanese is for all those who are opposed to them controlling the labor and business world *to buy entirely of the Japanese*, to the absolute exclusion of his American competitor; by this means compelling the American business man to take a hand in crushing out this menace to his business and American labor's rights; that so long as a proportion of the patronage goes to the American and some to the Japanese, the former is satisfied to keep aloof, not appreciating, palpably, as the workman does, and his predecessor did in regard to the Chinese, that the Japanese are making far more rapid inroads into the business world than did the Chinese. And it is imperative that labor should receive the assistance of business men and others in order to accomplish a result which will redound to the benefit of all Americans. By "Americans" is meant citizens, native and naturalized, of this country.

The question naturally arises: shall it become necessary for the opponents of the Japanese to buy of them exclusively in order to bring home to the American in business that his duty lies in aligning himself *now* with those who are seeking to restrict the influx of Japanese into this country? Or does the business man intend to allow the Japanese to drive him out of the store to—what? The field, the factory, and every trade shall have been by that time closed to him as to the American who shall have formerly followed those vocations, simply because the Japanese, who work cheaper and longer hours and live on less, will then control the labor market as thoroughly as they are inclined to control the business world.

#### LAUNCHING OF THE "PROMETHEUS."

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that a trained body of skilled mechanics be maintained."

Walter Macarthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, was the next speaker. His topic was "The Builders of the Ships." He said in part:

"It is my province to pay the meed of honor to the men who built the ship, as distinguished from the men who designed her and the men who shall man her.

"In honoring the builders of the ship, the men who by the labor of their heads and hands have executed the designs of others, we neither depreciate the latter nor exalt the former. We merely perform an act of justice to those who, by reason of the prosaic, but none the less important part played by them, are removed from the public gaze and too often forgotten in the public plaudits that mark an occasion of this kind.

"To retain that assurance and to establish a constantly increasing standard of efficiency in the Navy

Yard should be the constant aim of our Government, as it is the constant wish of our people.

"Patriotism, so essential to the men who fight or work the ship, is no less essential to the men who build it. In the cultivation of the patriotic spirit among the men who build the ships of the Navy, the Navy Yard itself is an important factor. Here the workman may feel that he is working for himself in a special sense—that is, for his country. The nation employs him, and he is therefore encouraged to put forth his best efforts, in the knowledge that the fruits thereof will redound to the advantage of the country, rather than to the profit of any purely private interest.

"Again, the spirit of organization—trade union organization—constitutes an element of good and patriotic workmanship. It is a common observation, based upon undisputable fact, that the best workmen are members of their respective trade unions. This is merely another way of stating the observation that good sense and good workmanship are co-existent.

"To cultivate unionism in the Navy Yard is to cultivate good sense and good workmanship, and therefore to enhance the value of the products of that institution.

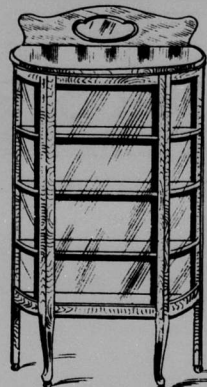
"The Navy collier Prometheus, the splendid product of a union yard and of union mechanics, may be pronounced

'—a goodly vessel,  
That shall laugh at all disaster,  
And with wave and whirlwind wrestle.'"

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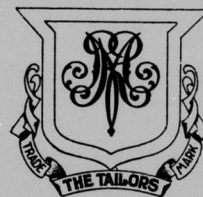
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**A. F. OF L. DELEGATE'S REPORT.**

BY D. M'LENNAN.

It is not the intention in the LABOR CLARION to more than refer in passing to the able reports of President Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon. The American Federation of Labor Convention in Denver last month was a success from every standpoint. The attendance was good, the trade-union enthusiasm at the right pitch, and those who expected acrimonious discussions or a bitter contest for office were disappointed.

The press reports have informed members of organized labor of the most important work performed. The names of those selected to hold office for the ensuing year have been published. Therefore, there will be no need to repeat here. A summary of business transacted, together with special reference to matters of Pacific Coast interest, will be more to the point.

The following are among the important achievements of the convention and their bearing on the welfare of the labor movement is potential and most helpful:

An agreement between the International Seamen's Union and the International Association of Longshoremen and Marine and Transport Workers that half a dozen previous conventions had tried to bring about without result. The settlement was on the basis of the longshoremen striking out of their title the words "Marine and Transport Workers," and in the future accepting as members only men who are employed about shipping in duties outside of the callings of sailors and deck hands.

An agreement between the two international unions of railway car workers on a basis of amalgamation, to be consummated as soon as a joint convention can be held.

An agreement under which the warring factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will hold a joint convention January 18, 1909, elect new officers and start their work again as a unit.

An agreement by which the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union will meet in joint session in March and carry out arrangements for the disposition of the men in the factories turning out mill work for buildings. For ten years both organizations have claimed jurisdiction over this class of employees, and scores of strikes have resulted from the refusal of the carpenters to install mill work made by members of the Woodworkers' Union.

The demand of the paperhangers, who have been affiliated with the painters and decorators, that they be given a separate charter, was smoothed over.

An agreement was reached between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Union of Brewery Workmen that adjusts the ten-year fight for jurisdiction over the engineers employed in breweries. The organizations agreed to refrain from infringing on each other's rights until a referendum vote of the brewery engineers can be taken to determine with which organization they will ally themselves. Both unions will abide by the decision of the men.

An adjustment was made between the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the brewery workmen on the same lines, and the controversy between the brewery workmen and the teamsters was left in the hands of the executive council to be adjusted in a like manner as soon as conferences can be arranged with the international officers of the teamsters, who were not present at the convention.

The jurisdictional strife between the Freight Handlers' Union and the Order of Railway Clerks was adjusted by joint agreement, each union giving way on some points and accepting a compromise on membership.

In approving the final report of the resolutions committee the convention instructed the various international unions, State and city central bodies to use their influence with the State, National and municipal governments to undertake as much public

improvement work as possible to give relief to the millions of unemployed men. In that connection, John H. Walker, of the Miners' Union, urged the construction of a deep waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico as a means of employing thousands of workers and of benefiting the business and commercial interests of the country.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, growing out of the refusal of the Denver Building Trades Council to seat the Amalgamated Society delegates, was adjusted by instructions to that body to seat the delegates.

The strike of the shopmen against the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was indorsed and the executive council instructed to issue an appeal for funds to aid the strikers.

Another resolution attacked the employment of illiterates and non-English speaking sailors as dangerous to life and property.

The convention approved the old-age pension program of the executive council and the anti-tuberculosis crusade being conducted by the Federation.

The blue cross button adopted by the Denver Union Label League was indorsed and referred to the label conference for adoption for general use.

The convention went on record as determined to fight to a finish the legal proceedings instituted as a result of the strikes and boycotts against the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis and the Loewe Hat Company of Danbury, Conn., that threatens to send Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for contempt of court.

The executive council was ordered to investigate the report that non-union men are building the home for the Woodmen at Colorado Springs.

The convention, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the committee on president's report, which recommended that any executive official of the organization who would not carry out its declared policies should resign.

The only other recommendation of President Gompers' report that raised any discussion was the proposition to provide financial aid for the *American Federationist*, the official magazine, which has become so expensive because of its size that the advertising and subscription price is not productive of sufficient revenue to carry it.

Strong resolutions introduced by Delegate A. J. Gallagher of the International Photo-Engravers' Union against Asiatic immigration of an unrestricted nature were unanimously adopted.

Delegate James H. Hatch of the Upholsterers' International Union presented resolutions against the seating of seceding unions of carpet mechanics in the building trades councils of Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento and San Francisco. The convention decided to request the building trades department to instruct the locals to comply with the A. F. of L. constitution.

The jurisdiction dispute between the plumbers and steam fitters was referred to the building trades section. I understand a decision has been given in favor of the plumbers.

The proposals to have Congress enact the illiteracy test into law, and to increase the amount of air space and to require better sanitary accommodations in the steerage of vessels, were endorsed.

Miss Carrie Parmer, J. B. Dale and the writer worked in harmony when resolution No. 69 was considered, dealing with the request of the laundry workers for a separate charter and the transfer of shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers to the garment workers. The report of the committee, and concurred in by the convention, was as follows:

"This dispute, being an internal one, affecting the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, committee recommend:

"That the national officers of the Laundry Workers investigate the complaint of Local Union, No. 26, of San Francisco, and co-operate to bring about the desired change in the name and jurisdiction of the Laundry Workers' International Union."

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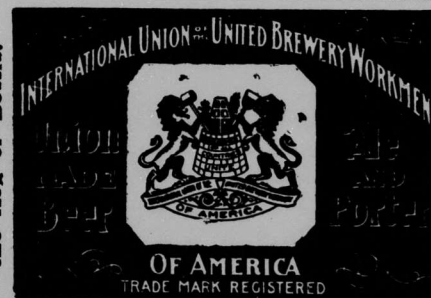
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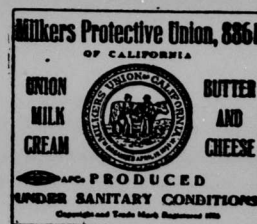


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### EIGHT-HOUR STRUGGLE OF PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS.

(Continued from Page 3)

formed that our troubles in St. John, New Brunswick, Evansville (Indiana), and Norwalk (Ohio), have been settled, with complete victories for the organization. There are left but five cities that can be classed as seriously affected. They are Atlanta, Louisville, Nashville, Akron and Coshocton. In none of the cities named have the positions of our members been filled to the extent of more than eight per cent.

In Akron, where the Werner Company is located, every pressure possible has been brought to bear by the Manufacturers' Association, and the firm in question, to disrupt our organization. They have gone so far as to jail two innocent members of the printing trades' unions upon charges of murder, believing by this move that the ranks of the union will be disrupted if a conviction is secured. The cause of this effort to invoke the aid of the courts is presented in the fact that the hostile employing interests have been defeated by the unions. They have to-day but twelve men to take the places of one hundred and forty-five who left their employment on the refusal to concede the eight-hour workday, and these twelve men have only been secured after a search of nearly twelve months. The other cities, besides the five above mentioned, have practically closed their campaigns. The condition can best be understood by citing as examples New York and Chicago, other cities being in comparatively the same position. In New York we have a membership of 4,600 and have upon strike less than 120 people. In Chicago we have a membership of over 3,200, and have 36 members on strike, and I am optimistic as to victory because of the improved condition of business.

The campaign has been hard upon our working members, who have most gallantly paid the high assessment necessary for the successful prosecution of the work. The five and ten per cent assessments have been in operation since the 4th day of November, 1907, and our expenditures to date lack but a few thousand dollars of reaching the million-dollar mark. In return for the expenditure which has been advanced by the members, they have more than regained the amount in betterments, reduction of hours, and increase in wages. We have no regrets to offer as to the campaign. It was forced upon us because of the unfair and antagonistic policy of the United Typothetae of America. Our fight against the Typothetae has not been waged because of the fact that they were an employers' association, but because of the refusal to recognize the permanency of the trades-union movement, and because of the systematic campaign for the establishment of the open shop, which was being insisted upon and which we know would mean our ultimate destruction as a union, and would affect generally the printing trades and unions of other industries.

In our work in opposition to the policy of the Typothetae, a fair association has been launched, known as the Printers' League of America. I am hopeful that its entry into the printing field will result in the upbuilding of all branches of the trade, and the hearty co-operation of both employer and employee in recognizing the necessity of harmonious relations, thus superseding the policy of the Typothetae which has proved to be harmful to business rather than, as originally intended, that of a union-destroying medium. There certainly appears in sight an era of peace between the printing-trades unions and the employing printers of this country. It is the duty of all to assist in bringing about this much-desired end.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League has received word from Seattle, Portland and Tacoma that the laundry interests are organizing against Japanese competition. It is likely there will be affiliation with the League in this city. Inquiries have come from Salt Lake City and Denver as to the best method of combating the business inroads of the brown men.

### NO PROPERTY RIGHT IN LABOR PATRONAGE.

The Supreme Court of Montana, in dissolving an injunction issued by an inferior court restraining the Montana State Federation of Labor from conducting a boycott against the firm of Lindsay & Company of Billings, Mont., sustained the contention made in behalf of organized labor that the firm had no property right in the patronage of its members and ruled that a labor organization may employ the boycott in furtherance of the objects of its existence providing no legal rights of the parties against whom a boycott is placed are infringed upon. The courts have generally held, in similar actions, that labor unions render themselves amenable to the law in conducting a boycott. This Montana decision ruling to the contrary is therefore of interest. The reasoning of the court is shown in the following paragraphs from the opinion:

"We hold, then, that a labor organization may employ the boycott, as herein defined, in furtherance of the objects of its existence, if, however, the means by which it enforces the boycott are illegal, then it may render its members amenable to the processes of the law, but if they are not, the courts are powerless to render assistance to the person or firm boycotted, even though financial loss results as the direct consequence of the boycott. It may be true that, speaking generally, no one has the right intentionally to do an act for the purpose of injuring another's business, but injury, however, in its legal significance, means damage resulting from the violation of a legal right, and it is the violation of the legal right which renders an act wrongful in the eye of the law and makes it actionable. If, then, these defendants and their associates did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from anyone who might patronize Lindsay & Company, they cannot be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make the boycott effective are not illegal.

"The evidence shows that the only means used in this instance was the publication of the circular in question.

"It is held by the court that if any of the individuals in the union could publish the circular, all may join in its publication.

"Certainly, it cannot be said that Lindsay & Company had a property right in the trade of any particular person.

"In this country patronage depends upon good will and we do not think it will be contended by anyone that it was wrongful or unlawful or violated any right of the plaintiff company for any particular individual in Billings to withdraw his patronage from Lindsay & Company, or from any other concern which might be doing business with that company, and that, too, without regard to his reason for doing so.

"But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy.

"But with this doctrine we do not agree.

"If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.

"If the act done is lawful, the combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act.

"It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished or the illegal means used in the furtherance of the purpose, which makes the act illegal."

Try our "Nickel In" 5c or "Blue Diamond" 12½c cigar. None better made in San Francisco. Clay and corn cob pipes wholesale for "smokers." Also pure cigar clippings at Thrane Bros., 1800 Market. \*\*



## Chas. Lyons London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up  
Trousers \$5 up  
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.  
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy  
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

## Three Beds for the Price of One

Metal beds at a third and even a fourth the usual price.

Over a thousand beds. Sixty shapes and colors to choose from. And you will get the bed you choose—rails and casters with it.

\$1.50 for the regular four dollar patterns.

\$2.00 for the regular seven dollar kind.

They are all three-quarter or single beds—all good ones—and the prices are almost donations.

## STERLING

Furniture Company

1049 Market Street

OPPOSITE McALLISTER



**CONCERNING THE DOUGLAS SHOE CO.**

The November issue of *The Shoe Workers' Journal* says:

"It is with regret that we announce to our members and friends that the union stamp arbitration contract between this Union and the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton which had been in force since November 1, 1898, was terminated by this Union November 1, 1908, and that the Douglas Company no longer has the union stamp.

"This is the termination of a controversy which has been going on for several months, and which we have not mentioned in the *Journal* for the reason that we were not sure whether the matter might not be settled, and a publication showing a controversy existed and before the final breach had occurred, might cause ill feeling or be misunderstood.

"The controversy was started by the Douglas Company, who was running two factories, viz: No. 1, making shoes retailing for \$3.50 and over, and No. 2, making shoes retailing for \$3.00 and under.

"The labor piece prices in factory No. 2 were lower than in factory No. 1.

"The Douglas Company transferred 25 cases per day of the \$3.50 shoes from factory No. 1 to factory No. 2, stating they were shoes sold to the trade (not through their own stores) and also stating they would accept the inferior grade of work being done on \$3.00 shoes or less, and claimed that they should have these shoes done at factory No. 2 price, which they proceeded to pay on account, subject to arbitration.

"The Union, both locally and nationally, objected to this procedure, and went to arbitration with the firm as to the right to make the transfer. The Board of Arbitration upheld the right of the firm to transfer the work, but left the question of price undecided. Later about 50 cases more of the \$3.50 shoes were transferred to No. 2 factory.

"Before there was any opportunity to complete arbitrating the question of price on these shoes so transferred, all these \$3.50 shoes were transferred back to factory No. 1, to be made at the reduced prices by the same employees who had previously done the work at the old No. 1 price.

"Then the numbers on the factories were transposed, making old factory No. 1 into No. 2, and vice versa.

"Meanwhile the General President had given the Douglas Company notice that the union stamp contract would be terminated on its expiration November 1, 1908.

"Numerous violations of its contract were charged against the Douglas Company, and an immediate return of the union stamp was demanded and refused by the firm, which also forced this question to arbitration.

"The arbitration on the prices for the \$3.50 shoes, which had been transferred and retransferred, proceeded, but when the evidence was taken, one of the factories was closed, so it was impossible to compare the quality of work required as between Douglas shoes retailing at \$3.50 and Douglas shoes retailing at \$3.00 and under. This operated as a material destruction of evidence.

"The result of the arbitration on prices was a compromise between the two grades, which was unsatisfactory to both sides.

"Late in October, and three months after the question was submitted, the Board of Arbitration decided that the claims of the Union as to violation of contract were not such as to warrant the Union in demanding the union stamp under the provisions of the old contract.

"The contract was to expire on October 31st, and the decision of the Board in this matter applied only to the past.

"The Union did not desire to make a new contract with the Douglas Company unless the company restored the conditions and wages as before the controversy began.

"The Douglas Company, through its counsel, during the week ending October 31st, asked for a renewal of its contract, which the union refused except upon the conditions stated, and on

October 31, 1908, the Union received from the Douglas Company the union stamp, and the Douglas Company ceased to have the right to use the union stamp on that day.

"We are making this brief statement of essential facts without going into the tremendous amount of detail of correspondence and conference, and have tried to present these facts without color or prejudice.

"The General Executive Board in session at headquarters Wednesday, October 28th, by formal vote, endorsed the action of the Brockton Council and the General President in the Douglas controversy and so reported to the Brockton Shoe Council Thursday evening, October 29th, when the Brockton Council accepted the report by unanimous vote.

"The business of the Douglas Company is about six times as large as when it adopted the union stamp ten years ago."

An exchange figured out the report before the Boston convention of the International Typographical Convention as follows:

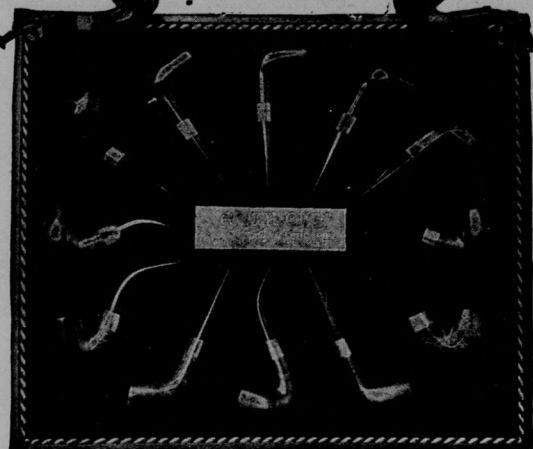
"At the annual meeting of the stockholders' representatives of the I. T. U. the directors' statements will show that the concern cleaned up a total of 7,150,000 hours per year by their recent bull operations for an eight-hour day. This would make the annual dividend for each shareholder 286 hours, or 35 3-4 days. Measured in coin of the realm, the dividend amounts to 30@40c per diem, or \$90 low, \$120 high, annually. Shares in I. T. U., all common and no preferred, average about \$1 per month, with many premiums added by the company."

IN DOUBLE HARNESS.—Jack—"Smith asked me to come to his home this evening. Says he's going to celebrate his golden wedding."

Gladys—"Why, he's been married only three years."

Jack—"That's what I told him. He said it seemed like fifty."—*Meggendorfer Blatter*.

SOMETHING NEW **THE ANTIDOTE PIPE**  
POSITIVE NICOTINE DESTROYER.



"ANTIDOTE," the Catalytic Pipe has Four Important Advantages which can be found in No Other Pipe.

1. The "ANTIDOTE" needs **No Breaking In**. Every smoker knows the terrors of the first few smokes in an ordinary Pipe. The **First Smoke** in an "ANTIDOTE" is as sweet as an ordinary Pipe sweetened by **Long Usage**.

2. The "ANTIDOTE" **can not burn out**. The Catalytic lining protects the briar.

3. The "ANTIDOTE" is **always Dry** even with constant smoking.

4. The "ANTIDOTE" **scientifically destroys the Nicotine**, making it **evaporate**. A porous lining filled with Coal Tar Particles (Platinum, etc.) is placed in the bowl of a briar pipe, this is called the **Catalyser**; the smoke passing over the **Catalyser** produces **Formol**. This Formol turns all the moisture and Nicotine into steam, causing it to pass off into the air and evaporate.

All "ANTIDOTE" Pipes are hand made, of the Best French Briar.

**KASSER BROS.** Pipe Repairing Our Specialty  
Distributors **19 MARKET**  
S. E. Cor. Steuart, San Francisco

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

## UNUSUAL But Very Successful

**This is what people say about our sale of made-to-order suits—a reduction of 15 per cent**

GREAT numbers of people have taken advantage of this unusual offer, and bought a made-to-order suit at a substantial saving of from \$3 to \$7.

The materials in these suits are fancy suitings and the Irish tweeds which are so popular now.

People have shown us by their increased patronage that they appreciate the generous reduction of 15 per cent we have made on these suits.

The reliability of these suits is guaranteed by the Union Label and our trade-mark—the Shamrock.

## ORDER YOUR XMAS SUIT NOW

It will then be ready for you in plenty of time to wear to Xmas dinner.



**Kelleher & Browne**  
THE IRISH TAILORS  
7th Street below Market  
"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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*The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California some time ago received astonishing information from a traveler in Japan. He stated that a manufacturer of dental instruments in London had sent a traveling agent to Japan to sell some of his instruments at \$50 per set, which cost \$40 to make in England. The salesman, on offering them to a Japanese artisan, was shown by the Japanese an identical set of instruments with the London maker's own name, which the Japanese were selling in Japan for \$14 per set.—A. Sbarboro.*

The article written by Al Murphy on the early history of the Typographical Union, referred to last week, will appear in the next issue. We again solicit contributions from those interested in other unions—dealing with men and events of by-gone days.

It is said that the address of Raymond Robins of Chicago before the American Federation of Labor Convention was the memorable speech of the sessions. Several requests to publish it have reached this paper. We expect to comply within the next two weeks.

The following telegram from the Navy Department was a fitting tribute to the occasion:

"The Navy Department takes this occasion upon the launching of the Prometheus to express its appreciation of the efforts of the officers and men who, by their intelligence and devotion to duty, have contributed to this event, which demonstrates to the world the capacity and resources of the Mare Island Navy Yard.

"TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY, Secretary."

The leading article of this issue is contributed by President George L. Berry of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America. Mr. Berry was elected head of this powerful body in the printing trades while representing San Francisco Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 24, in the New York convention of last year. Consequently he is claimed as a local man, and we are glad to note his success as International President. Mr. Berry truly says that "the eight hour day campaign instituted one year ago by the pressmen and assistants has resulted in a remarkable achievement."

There is a general feeling of satisfaction over the unanimous decision of the Board of Public Works to give the pump and turbine contract for equipping the two fireboats and the two power stations of the auxiliary water system to a local concern. The reasons actuating the Board—in addition to help build up home industry—were that the necessary inspection could be much better attended to, and that extra parts could be secured with less expense and trouble. The amount of the contract is \$120,000. While there was a lower bidder in the field, the difference was small, and it was ascertained that, if successful, the party or parties interested would have to farm the work out. This might lead to complications and divide responsibility.

## VALUE OF THE INITIATIVE.

The article in last week's issue on "Initiative and Referendum Results in Oregon," has been widely read. The writer, W. S. U'Ren, is known as the father of the direct primary legislation of the northern State. While these endeavors to restore the government to the people are more or less in their experimental state, yet their value has been fully demonstrated.

A recent issue of the Portland *Daily Journal* contained an editorial that deals trenchantly with the situation:

"If ever the people of Oregon had direct and overwhelming evidence of the extraordinary value to them of the initiative and referendum and the Oregon primary law, they have it now. The mask has been thrown off and the hatred of corporate interests for those measures has been laid bare. It is the initiative and the use the people have made of it in stripping corporations of some of their special privileges that have brought them into the open, and they purpose to break down that measure and the Oregon primary law with it, if law and lawyers can do it.

"The proof is in the defense set up in court by the Pacific States Telephone Company in its efforts to avoid payment of \$9,500 taxes levied by the State against it under the two per cent corporation tax law. The company refused to pay the tax and the State brought suit to collect. The levy was made under the corporation tax law enacted by the initiative after a State legislature had refused to enact a law of similar character. Because it is made to pay taxes that it was escaping while other people had to pay them, the corporation is resorting to the courts and declares through its pleadings that the initiative is in violation of the constitution of the United States. Among other things, it says the initiative deprives the legislature of the right to apply to the United States for protection from domestic violence; that it deprives the legislature of power to apply to Congress for conventions to propose amendments to the federal constitution and of power to ratify such amendments; that it deprives the legislature of the right to choose Senators to Congress; that the two per cent tax act is an effort to deprive the telephone company of the equal protection of the laws, and denies rights and immunities guaranteed by the federal constitution.

"Thus, by its own declarations, what the corporation wants is the legislature, not the people, to make laws and to elect Senators to Congress. It makes known these wants while in the very act of seeking to escape the just payment of taxes it owes the State. It raises questions of Federal relations in order to get its case transferred from the State courts to the Federal courts. It wants all the affairs of State, including the adjudication of causes, carried as far away from the people and as entirely out of their hands as possible. It practically confesses, what everybody has long known, that the farther away the settlement of public matters is from the people the better fares corporate greed, the greater the immunity from payment of just taxes and the wider open the opportunity for securing and profiting from special privilege. Is there not here overwhelming evidence of how precious to the people are the initiative and referendum and the Oregon primary law?"

The people of Oregon, through the direct primary method, have declared their wish that Governor Chamberlain, a democrat, shall represent them in the Senate. The republican party is in control, and there is a pretty political situation staring the onlooker in the face. A few days ago Governor Chamberlain called on President Roosevelt. The latter congratulated the Governor on his selection by the voters, adding that he was "with the people." And this despite the difference between their political beliefs.

All of which goes to show that the day of old methods and customs is disappearing. The coming years will see the introduction of reforms long needed, and among them is the restoration of civic power to those who are now sometimes popularly supposed to have control, but who are used by money and men like so many pawns.

## THE UNION LABEL.

BY THE OUTSIDER.

The labor papers of San Francisco appreciate the fact that the union label is a very important factor in the fight against unfair products, else they would in every issue print such advice as "Look for the union label."

Those who belong to labor organizations do not, as a class, realize what a powerful weapon they have in the label, if they will only use it. The man who is a true union man and is willing to make a sacrifice for unionism, has, with his fellow union men, the most extraordinary power that ever was placed in the hand of man. He and his fellow unionists can, without threat or violence, compel every man in business to deal only in union-made goods, by simply refusing to purchase any article that does not bear the union label.

No union man is forced to patronize any particular store. All are open to him, and in making a purchase, it is his privilege to demand that which he wants, which, if he be a true union man, has the union label or stamp on the article he desires to purchase, and by his act of insistence for the stamp he knows that he is assisting the union cause without costing him any great effort. He has the right to refuse anything offered him with the assurance that it is "just as good as that made in a union house," or to go to some other house where he can obtain that which he wants.

When merchants discover that union men are in earnest in their demands for union goods, they will procure such goods, and the products of union labor will find a greater market.

Unfortunately for the cause of labor, men who belong to labor organizations in San Francisco are not a unit on the subject of the label. They do not, as a unit, work for it, and very many of them never take the trouble to ask for the label. Their aim, in making purchases, is to secure that which they desire if it comes within the limits of their pocket books, irrespective of whether such bears the incontrovertible proof that it was made under fair conditions.

The reason that the labor movement does not make the progress in San Francisco at the rate that it should, is that there are too many men in the unions who are not true to the labor movement. There are too many men of the class that sport a union button on the coat lapel to cover a non-union interior. It is no uncommon thing to see a man arise in his union and hear him proclaim the strongest kind of sentiments in favor of radical measures to sustain union principles, and to note when he sits down that he will take a piece of cigarette paper and fill it from a sack of tobacco which every labor organization has been advised for more than five years is the product of a non-union factory. It is not an unusual thing to stand in a cigar store that deals only in union-made cigars and tobacco and hear dozens of men on their way to a labor organization meeting ask the man behind the counter for cigars and tobacco that are known to be the product of manifestly unfair houses, and refuse the product of fair houses, preferring to do without a smoke rather than use other than their favorite, which analysis by the pure-food commission has proven is composed of 10 per cent of very inferior tobacco and 90 per cent of doctored alfalfa.

Such "union" men are unworthy the name of unionists, because of their insincerity. If such, and it is a pity that there are so many, were as positive in their demands for union goods, as they are for unfair goods, the union movement would receive an impetus in this city, that, at the present time, is lacking.

Every reader of this paper knows that the above criticism is warranted. The remedy needed to change conditions and make the union label the potent weapon of advantage in commercial life that it should be is to resolve, individually, to insist upon its appearance on goods purchased, on printed matter, or wherever else it may be used. Likewise, union men and women and their sympathizers should ascertain that they employ members of trades organizations.



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## Immigration and Prosperity.

There is no better medium to show the condition of a country than to compare the immigrants and the emigrants. Especially is this true of a large country with manufacturing centers easy of access to and from Europe.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the week ended November 28th, says:

"The improved industrial conditions have not yet resulted in changing the tide of foreign labor. Outgoing Atlantic steamships, according to this week's record of the Transatlantic Passenger Conference, took out 14,458 steerage passengers, while the steamships arriving brought in 8,469.

"Since January 1st the decrease in the steerage movement has amounted to 923,851 passengers west-bound, compared with last year, while the eastbound movement has compensated only to the extent of 122,538 increase, representing the departure of labor due to the industrial depression."

\* \* \*

## A Few Good Reasons.

Chas. R. Atherton, general secretary of the Metal Polishers' Union, has issued a neatly-printed card in two colors drawing the attention of the members of his organization to the need of missionary work to upbuild unionism. He says:

"Election is over and we are glad of it. We hope some of the pre-election promises will now be kept. We at least expect an immediate resumption of business.

"Organized labor received its share of publicity in the public prints during the campaign—in fact about all the favorable mention it may expect for another four years.

"Now let's get down to business and accomplish something for ourselves.

"If we are successful it will be wholly because of our own efforts. We are going to be successful—so get busy.

"There are still many outside of our union. Some are suspended members, others who never belonged. We need them all; they need us, though many don't seem to realize it. The benefits will be mutual. We have learned this from our own experiences, and by our association with each other. Men who never belonged to our organization have not had this opportunity. So it is up to us to do some organizing.

"Every initiation or reinstatement you obtain makes your job more secure. It is an additional insurance against a reduction in wages, and more protection to those depending on you. It will be 'casting bread upon the waters.'

"Don't expect much encouragement from those who are living off your work. Every non-union man they employ makes their chances better for leaving a large roll to be probated. That you happen to be a little 'short' in the meantime, won't worry the many.

"If you know any one outside the organization, go after him, keep after him until you get his application, and then go after another. Don't think you are doing too much, but remember that others worked hard to make organized labor successful, even before we were born."

\* \* \*

## England's Proposed Court to Settle Disputes.

The British Government has proposed a permanent court of arbitration to settle—or endeavor to settle—trade disturbances. The Government's plan, embodied in a memorandum by Winston Churchill, a member of the Cabinet, declares that Government intervention at the request of disputants has been repeatedly successful, so much so as to justify the hope that a permanent arbitration of court may vastly help in the maintenance of industrial peace. The plan calls for (1) a neutral chairman; (2) one or two employers' representatives; (3) one or two men's representatives; (4) an expert assessor without a vote.

The San Francisco *Argonaut* says that the plan "will be watched with intense interest in this country." It quotes a number of gentlemen with high-

sounding titles from whom the chairman is likely to be selected. The *Argonaut* states that the "lords" and "dukes" appeal to the English mind and "tend" to win for the proposed system commendation and approval. In this country the feeling would be directly the reverse. If it were proposed to select a chairman in a labor controversy from among a list of men politically, commercially and socially distinguished, there would be instant outcry on the part of the industrial element. Our people have somehow been trained to the stupid and mischievous notion that nobody is so little to be trusted as the man who has shown himself capable in the affairs of life and who stands committed by his individual circumstances to consideration for the legal and regular order of things. In some respects trade unionism has gone further in England than with us, but it has not reached such lengths as to classify every man of achievement and distinction as an enemy to the welfare of the people."

The statement that the trade unionists in America "classify every man of achievement and distinction as an enemy" is a simon-pure *Argonaut* libel. The opposite is the case. We have yet to learn to fawn, as does the *Argonaut*, on the man whose pockets bulge with dollars. The latter is the ideal of the "business interests," and we see too much evidence of the desire to consider the dollar above the man in our commercial relations. The capable man is capable regardless of whether he wears a silk hat, a cap, or a handle to his name.

\* \* \*

## Child Labor.

The New York *World* has this to say on child labor:

"Whose was the mighty brain that conceived the resolution adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers protesting that 'we have had excess agitations under the guise of moral crusades, such as child labor, railway reform, and similar movements, which are excellent and desirable in reasonable measure, but not so when pressed to the hazard of vested interests and property?'"

"What did the insistent demand—long ago heeded by many State legislatures—for laws restricting the employment of children in mills and factories have to do with precipitating the panic and disturbing 'normal business?' Even if the agitators against child labor did annoy a certain class of employers and manufacturers, what then? If they are the kind of men who in their business have little regard for the natural right of children to grow and be healthy for their own good and the welfare of the race, they are precisely the kind of people who deserve to be annoyed.

"There are no vested interests so important to preserve as normal conditions for boys and girls who will be fathers and mothers of another generation."

And the famous poet, Edwin Markham, considers child labor "the silent tragedy." About it he writes in the *Success Magazine* as follows:

"Most piteous is the silent tragedy of the working child—the child who is in the era of machinery whirled in for the first time to slave by the side of grown-up men. The sacrifice of children in some sudden catastrophe arouses the instant compassion, the swift defense of the nation. With quick accord the people demand that no more forever shall there be a Slocum, or a Beyertown, or a Collinwood disaster. But if we could all realize the long misery, the distressful torture, the sure destruction of the host of little ones drawn into the child labor, little ones dying sometimes as surely, though seldom so spectacularly, the children of the world-watched tragedies—if we could realize all, how long think you, friends, would this crime of civilization stand against the cyclone blast of an aroused public opinion? Child labor has come in so gradually, it is carried on so quietly, it is defended so skillfully by those interested in grinding children into dividends, that few parents of America realize that even the deficient census of eight years ago gives a total of nearly two million children under fourteen at work in wage-earning labors."

## FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Under the shadow of the "injunction contempt" proceedings in Washington, the American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting in Denver, during the middle of November. It was a great convention, every way. Great in its personnel, great in the speeches that were made, great in the manner in which its business was transacted, and great in the subjects which were handled by the nearly four hundred delegates who attended the convention. The Federation has grown in membership and in financial strength. It is constantly developing in importance as a factor in the industrial democracy for the securing of which it is making such splendid efforts.

There was a strong undercurrent of sentiment which was easily aroused by the speeches which had in them an appeal to the moral and ethical ideals of labor. The general tendency was toward a more scientific handling of labor's affairs, especially in the better grouping of the crafts. This was manifested by the formation of the Building Trades and the Metal Trades Departments, and in the probable inauguration of a department for the crafts engaged in the railroading industries. Such organization should very materially reduce the jurisdictional strife which has consumed so much of the Federation's time in former years, and which has been a constant source of hindrance in the making of satisfactory contracts with employers.

The political program of the Federation was pretty thoroughly gone into. Despite the prophecies of the daily press, Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council were heartily applauded for their efforts in the last campaign. Indeed, there wasn't a suggestion of criticism from the convention with reference to their action. Mr. Gompers is more firmly intrenched than ever in the hearts and hopes of the Federation. It is quite apparent that he knows labor as no other man does, not only collectively, but as individuals.

The legislation of the convention looking toward better things for labor was put through with enthusiasm. The keenness of perception and the grasping of the really big things presented would have done credit to any kind of an organization. Surely no association of employers has a broader vision than had these delegates who represented the men of labor at their annual gathering.

## LAUNDRYMEN JOIN EXCLUSIONISTS.

Laundry workers, proprietors and dealers in laundry supplies from all sections of California met last Sunday at 222 Van Ness avenue for the purpose of discussing the inroads that are being made by the Japanese in the laundry business.

More than 200 delegates attended the convention. The slogan was strongly anti-Japanese. Santa Cruz, Sausalito, Sacramento, Watsonville, Alameda, Berkeley, Fresno, Vallejo, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Stockton, Oakland and San Francisco all were represented.

The morning session was taken up with discussions relating to the Japanese laundries. Investigations have brought out the fact that more than 1,750 patrons of Japanese laundries in San Francisco have been induced to change to the laundries of the white men.

Resolutions indorsing the plan of campaign being waged by the Anti-Japanese Laundry League of this city, and urging laundry proprietors and employees to adopt the same course were adopted.

The afternoon session was given to the discussion of finding a more effective way of checking Japanese immigration and competition. Several speakers urged that all delegates make a personal plea to their friends not to patronize the Japanese. A campaign of education was also recommended in a resolution.

Robert Glocking, International President of the Bookbinders, is expected within the next few days. The local has made all arrangements to welcome him.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 4, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Waiters, O. W. McGuire, vice J. J. O'Brien. Waitresses, Maude Edwards, vice Katie Bischoff. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed—Telegram from President Gompers, extending term of Organizer J. O. Walsh. Referred to Executive Committee—From Bakers' Union, No. 24, requesting a boycott on the Fousek Baking Co. Referred to Secretary—From the A. F. of L., informing Council that the proceedings of convention were now ready for distribution. Secretary was instructed to subscribe for a copy for each delegate to the Council. A communication was received from the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, informing the Council that a convention of that body would be held on Sunday, December 6, 1908. Moved that the Council approve of the efforts of the Anti-Jap Laundry League, and that a committee of three be appointed to represent this Council at the convention; carried. The chair appointed delegates Walsh, Reguin and Elbing. An invitation was extended to the officers and delegates of the Council to attend a reception given by the retail clerks of this city to Bro. Max Morris, fourth vice-president of the A. F. of L. Moved that we accept the invitation and that as many of the officers and delegates as may be able attend said reception; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Laundry Workers—Business fair; union progressing. Hackmen—Business fair; United Carriage Co. attempting to reduce prices; will resist reduction; request a demand for the monthly working button. Machinists—8¼-hour day commenced on December 1st; no reduction in pay. Milkers—Business quiet; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; request a demand for the label on milk cans. Glass Bottle Blowers—Business dull; have appointed a committee to advocate home manufacture of bottles and flasks. Molders—On December 1st the 8¼-hour day was granted throughout the jurisdiction; are attempting to have pumps and turbines for auxiliary salt water system made in this State; criticism of city officials in connection therein unwarranted. Butchers—Business fair; State federation of butchers being formed. Bakers—Business fair; are progressing in organizing the French and Italian bakers. Shoe Cutters—New cutting machine introduced in the San Francisco shoe factories. Cooks—Business improving. Cooks Helpers—Are doing fairly well; announced that certain restaurants are unfair to their members. Barber Shop Porters—Sutro Baths still unfair; ask delegates to demand their monthly working button. Stable Employees—Reported that Young & Swain are paying below the scale; request the aid of affiliated unions. Metal Polishers—Business good; all members working.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—In regard to the request of the Milkers' Union for an extension of their boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy to the Standard Milk Co., the committee was prepared to submit recommendations thereon, but the Secretary reported that he had been guaranteed a settlement of the Guadalupe dispute within two weeks, and moved to postpone consideration of the recommendations on this matter for that period of time; carried. The committee reported that the stable employees had requested their assistance in unionizing the stable of Young & Swain. The Secretary reported that he had consulted with the unions directly interested, and was hopeful of success. The committee recommended that the boycott on Sutro Baths be raised. This occasioned prolonged debate; the committee being asked for its reasons for this recommendation, stated that it believed the boycott was not being vigorously prosecuted. A motion to concur in the committee's recommendation was lost. Bro. Allen, business agent of the barber shop porters, was granted the privilege of the floor to debate this question.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—The delegate who was summoned to appear to explain his unbecoming conduct at the meeting of November 20th, apologized to the Council, stating that he had no intention of offending the delegates. Moved that the apology of the delegate be accepted; carried.

The report of the delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was referred to the LABOR CLARION for publication.

NEW BUSINESS—The financial secretary submitted a report of delinquent unions.

Delegate Parker submitted the following motion: "Moved that the Council now decides to elect a legislative agent to go to Sacramento and remain there during the session of the California Legislature, which convenes in January, 1909; that the compensation of the legislative agent be fixed by the Council on December 11, 1908, and nominations for the position be then received; that further nominations may be made on December 18, 1908, and the election be held on that date."

Amended that this matter be made a special order of business for next Friday evening at 9 o'clock; amendment carried.

RECEIPTS—Electrical Workers, No. 537, \$14; Stablemen, \$8; Cooks, \$24; Bookbinders, \$6; Paste Makers, \$4; Water Workers, \$2; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Boilermakers, \$6; Bootblacks, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Hackmen, \$6; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Steam Laundry Workers, \$20; Rammermen, \$2; Glass Blowers, \$6; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$4; Tanners, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2. Total, \$144.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$1.50; telegram to A. F. of L., \$4.35; Examiner, 75 cents; LABOR CLARION, \$25; S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., \$57.50. Total \$139.10.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 10:25 p. m. Respectfully submitted, ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

## CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—ALAMEDA COUNTY.

## Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 7, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read, and with correction "as to Solomon's Tailor Shop," the same were approved as read.

CREDENTIALS—Cigarmakers' Union, No. 253,—L. Solomon, F. Breneiser Jr., and C. Lemon. Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610, J. Bell. The credentials were referred to organization and classification committee.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Frank Morrison, notifying secretary that the matter of appointing A. M. Thompson as voluntary organizer for Alameda County had been referred to President Samuel Gompers; filed. From Frank Morrison, stating that Ice Wagon Drivers were under jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and that same had been referred to Secretary T. L. Hughes of the International; filed. From Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L., notifying Council that he had issued commission to A. M. Thompson as voluntary organizer for Alameda County and vicinity; filed. From Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union, Quincy, Illinois, notifying Council that they had a union label and called upon all union men and sympathizers to call for same when purchasing stoves and ranges. Delegates were called upon to give this matter publicity. From Bakers, No. 119, requesting that Council indorse certain amendments and additions to their by-laws; referred to Executive Committee. From Bakers, No. 119, requesting that Council place the bakery of Mr. Morris, situated at Willow Station, Alameda, on the "We Don't Patronize List;" referred to executive committee. From A. F. of L., asking that Council send in order for proceedings of twenty-eighth annual convention; filed. From Laundry

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will be something swell if you'll just give us a chance to make it. We have made many suits for others—possibly for some of your friends—and if you'll ask them they'll tell you what we're telling you now—that our \$25 suits can't be beaten for fit, wear and fashion.

Made to your measure—our suits meet your individual needs. Made by the best union tailors under our personal supervision—there's never a fault about them.

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ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE.

EVA TAYLOR and her players in the farcical comedy, "Chums;" BILLY GASTON and ETHEL GREEN, in their Nell Brinkley Creation, "Spoonerville;" FOUR FRANKLINS, Sensational European Aerialists; CARRIE CLARKE WARD & CO., in "The Cook Lady;" HARRY TATE'S ENGLISH COMPANY; ITALIAN TRIO; MAJESTIC TRIO; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last week GUS EDWARDS' BLONDE TYPEWRITERS and ARTHUR CONRAD.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00  
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FREE BUS AND HAND BAGGAGE TO AND FROM  
THE HOTEL.

ALL MARKET AND THIRD STREET CARS RUN BY  
THE HOTEL.

ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors



Workers, No. 55, asking that Council erase from the "We Don't Patronize List" the Troy and Yosemite laundries; referred to new business.

**REPORT OF UNIONS.**—Delegate D. M. Witt reported that everything was moving along nicely with Teamsters, No. 70; advised delegates to call for button when employing teamsters. He also stated that the ball of the Teamsters was a success. Stationary Firemen.—Trying hard to unionize men at California Pottery Works, and also at cold storage plant. Bro. Goodwin, of Boot and Shoe Workers, called upon all members to keep up fight against "Bugsy Bee" repairing shop on Eleventh street, as by so doing he believed we could soon bring the proprietor into line and force him to unionize his shop. Delegate Solomon of the Cigarmakers asked delegates to insist upon receiving union-label cigars, as it would be the means of putting more cigarmakers to work in Oakland. Bro. Rogers stated that if all union men would call for union-made cigars there would be at least 200 cigarmakers employed in Oakland.

Messrs. Herby and McDonald, representing the Citizens' Non-Partisan League, were granted permission to address the Council. They gave interesting talks upon the imperative need of all citizens seeing that something be done to guard our waterfront, and insist that same is not again given over to the railroad corporations.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**—Executive Committee.—Recommended that Bros. Spooner and Curran act in conjunction with business representative in trying to adjust differences between Teamsters, No. 70 and proprietors of California Pickle Works; concurred in. Recommended that Secretary-Treasurer be allowed to retain the sum of \$75.00 for current expenses; concurred in.

**Labor Temple Committee.**—Bro. Andrews reported at length upon the proposed Labor Temple; report was ordered accepted.

**Organization and Classification Committee** reported favorably upon credentials from Cigarmakers, and Ice Wagon Drivers' Unions; report accepted and delegates ordered obligated.

**Auditing Committee.**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**OBLIGATION OF DELEGATES.**—L. Solomon and F. Breneiser, Jr., from Cigarmakers, No. 253, were duly obligated.

**REPORT OF BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE.**—Reported that in the matter of differences between the Cooks and Waiters and Owens & Starr's restaurant, a committee had waited upon Mr. Starr and that he had promised to live up to all of the requirements and conditions of agreement. Also that he had attended to matters for teamsters and bakers during the week. Reported that he had received a commission from Samuel Gompers as voluntary organizer for Alameda County and vicinity. Report accepted.

**GOOD OF THE COUNCIL.**—Rev. C. R. Brown gave a very interesting talk upon the conditions of the working people in the countries of Europe, witnessed by him during his trip abroad.

**REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.**—Receipts—Machinists, \$6.00; Cooks and Waiters, \$35.00; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$2.00; Beer Wagon Drivers, \$4.00; Electrical Workers, \$15.00; Building Laborers, \$3.00; Upholsterers, \$3.50. Total, \$68.50.

**Expenditures.**—A. M. Thompson, salary as business representative, \$30.00; D. Bloomfield, janitor, \$14.00; hall rent, \$100.00. Total, \$144.00.

Adjourned at 10:35 p. m. Respectfully submitted  
A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary Pro Tem.

Some Magyar and Polish workmen employed in a factory at Keasbey, New Jersey, were promised an increase of pay—before election—if they would vote a certain way. They agreed, kept their word, and aided in the political success of the party with such solicitors. Now there is a bitter strike on. The foreigners want the pre-election pledge kept. They were receiving 90 cents a day, and believe that there is sufficient prosperity in the trust State to warrant a change in conditions.

## TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL, VALLEJO

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 4, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., Vice-President Geo. M. Jewett presiding, President W. G. Ross being in attendance at a meeting of the *Prometheus* launching committee.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS.**—Laundry Workers—Had a committee in waiting to address the Council; on motion, admitted. Carpenters and Joiners—Initiated two; are adopting new by-laws. Machinists—One application, three admitted on transfer; will hold an election of officers at next meeting. Cooks and Waiters—Progressing in the work of unionizing the Eagle restaurant. Federal Union—Initiated one, four applications. Typographical Union—Made a pro rata subscription of \$1 toward expense of securing Anti-Asiatic speaker; reported many *Saturday Evening Posts* sold in Vallejo, and called attention of delegates that this paper is published under non-union conditions.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**—Executive and organizing committees adopted the following resolutions on death of wife of Delegate L. B. Leavitt and mother of Secretary-Treasurer D. H. Leavitt; recommended adoption by Council concurred in:

"WHEREAS, The beloved wife of our esteemed brother and co-worker in the labor movement, L. B. Leavitt, has been called by death; and

"WHEREAS, She will be sadly missed by a large circle of friends who had learned to love her for her intrinsic worth; and

"WHEREAS, During her long and painful illness she was ever considerate and solicitous for the welfare and comfort of those who were near and dear to her; and

"WHEREAS, In her demise the community loses a sterling woman, the husband a fond wife, and the children a devoted and affectionate mother; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council extends to Brother Leavitt and his family its sincere sympathy in this their hour of sorrow.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased as a token of our respect for the memory and character of a good woman gone to her rest; and, be it further

"Resolved, That copies be furnished the press for publication."

Recommend that no communication be received from an affiliated union for action unless it bears the seal; referred to committee on drafting new by-laws to present an article covering the question.

President W. G. Ross, on request of Vice-President Jewett, took the chair.

**MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.**—Suggest that terms of franchise applied for by new street railway company be investigated before granting by city trustees; on motion law and legislative committee instructed to furnish demands on vital points for incorporation in proposed franchise.

**NEW BUSINESS.**—Communication from A. F. of L., relative to proceedings of recent convention, which are for sale, referred to delegates to report back to their unions so that those who choose may purchase.

The law and legislative committee was instructed to investigate conditions of dangerous equipment on cars of Mare Island Navy Yard railroad, with view to securing proper recognition by the government of violation of law requiring air brakes and other safety appliances now lacking.

An investigation of the alleged purchase by Harrison Gray Otis of San Francisco *Globe* was referred to the executive and organizing committee.

An accusation by the laundry workers that a certain business man patronized Japanese laundries was referred to executive and organizing committee, committee from laundry workers to attend meeting.

**GOOD OF COUNCIL.**—Under this head Richard Caverly, formerly statistician of Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, and now a delegate of San Francisco Labor Council, delivered an interesting address.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP,

Correspondent Vallejo Trades and Labor Council.

## The Man in the Overalls

Will find a ready welcome at this bank. We desire your account; be it large or small, you will receive the same courteous attention.

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Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock  
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Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

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Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
J. T. Ellsworth, 325 Bush St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
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## The Cream of All Beers

## YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY  
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

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Banners and Lapel Buttons a Specialty

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### AMONG THE UNIONS.

After selecting New York as the next place of meeting, the annual convention of the Seamen's Union of North America, representing 50,000 American sailors, was brought to a close last Tuesday night with the election of the following officers: Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, president; C. J. Harrington, San Francisco, first vice-president; V. A. Olander, Chicago, second vice-president; Edward Stack, Buffalo, third vice-president; H. P. Griffin, New York, fourth vice-president; B. G. Gill, San Francisco, fifth vice-president; William H. Frazier, Houston, secretary-treasurer. Andrew Furuseth, William H. Frazier and Walter Macarthur form the executive committee.

The bottle caners report better conditions after six months' hard work. A special business agent contributed to the result. There has been a slight increase in wages and the introduction of the eight-hour day.

The cemetery workers state that there is no friction now in their relations with the employers, and their position in the ranks of organized labor stronger than ever before.

The Metal Polishers' Union in a communication calls the attention of the officers of the Labor Council to the fact that many firms in this city are disobeying the State law, which compels the use of blowers in stoves to carry off the fumes.

The Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union has started a campaign for the union button by requesting the members of the affiliated unions to demand the working card of all men sent to install gas stoves. So far their requests are being complied with.

The waitresses were entertained last Monday evening by Miss Della Griswold and Mrs. M. Fanning, who contributed vocal and instrumental selections. Officers will be nominated next Monday night.

The steam laundry workers nominated officers last Monday night. On the evening of December 21st the election will be held. The union purchased \$100 worth of tickets for a benefit to be held under the auspices of the Bricklayers' Union, the proceeds to go to the widow of a deceased member of that organization. The report of Miss Carrie Parmer on the proceedings of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor was deferred until the next meeting.

Journeyman Barbers' Union No. 148, at its last meeting, voted to join the Asiatic Exclusion League, and elected Joseph V. Ducoing, Henry Milker and Oscar Hinters as its delegates to that organization. Two new members were admitted and four applications received.

Shoe Clerks' Union No. 410 will notify the employers that beginning next Monday, all clerks will report for duty in the evening. This will be effective until Christmas. The union will hold election of officers Monday evening, December 28.

An effective refutation of the statement recently made by Chas. M. Schwab that the western working men were union-ridden and did not perform enough work for their money and that the eastern working man was more efficient was made last Friday night at the meeting of the Labor Council, when John I. Nolan, of the Iron Molders' Union, read the results of the bids from both eastern and local bidders, showing that the Byron Jackson Machine Co. underbid the biggest eastern competitors by \$30,000 for the manufacture and installation of the pumps and turbines for the auxiliary salt water system. Mr. Nolan stated that the criticisms of the engineer's office of the Board of Public Works and the board itself

were unwarranted and that the molders, who had representatives urging the importance of patronizing home industry in this jurisdiction, were satisfied to leave the matter to the board, and were hopeful of a judicious settlement of the bids.

At the last meeting of the Garment Workers' Union there was a discussion on the importance of the label. In the past year the International office has spent a great deal of money for the purpose of advertising the union label. Six members were admitted and the election of officers postponed until the next meeting.

A joint reception and mass meeting was held last Monday night by the pressmen, the web pressmen and the press feeders in honor of Geo. L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The hall was crowded to its capacity and Mr. Berry was given an enthusiastic greeting when he rose to speak. His address was confined to the work of the organization, and the successful struggle for the eight-hour day.

The executive council of the State Federation of Labor will meet next Sunday afternoon to hear the reports on the proposed bills to be submitted to the Legislature. The attorneys for the federation have been engaged in drafting a number of measures which the unions are striving to pass. Thos. Wright of Sacramento has been appointed legislative agent for the federation. He has been instructed to keep in touch with the proceedings of both branches of the Legislature and work for all labor bills.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union has placed the following in nomination for various offices to be filled for the next term: For Treasurer, Edward Anderson; Secretary, George Comstock; for Agent at Sacramento, C. Christiansen; at Stockton, Roy Dickenson, Paul Motzer and P. Hurley.

An election of officers took place at the meeting of the San Francisco Photo Engravers' Union last Sunday, the race for the office of President between Paul Hoffman and A. J. Griffiths resulting in a tie vote. The following named were elected: Vice-President, E. Neiss; Recording Secretary, J. O'Donnell; Financial Secretary, J. W. Hogan; Business Agent, W. W. Garrett; Treasurer, Le Roy De Nesbit; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. Hopper; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, James McCabe; Executive Board, N. Garrett, Thomas Cullen, Edward Dunne; Auditing Committee, E. F. Saylor, M. Norton, F. Schneider; Membership Committee, J. Reilly, J. Wall, T. Parkerson; Delegates to the Labor Council, A. J. Gallagher, J. W. Hogan; Delegates to the Asiatic Exclusion League, M. Cohn, R. M. McCabe; Delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, E. Dunne, A. J. Gallagher; Oakland Printing Trades Council, C. Kelly.

During the last meeting of the milk wagon drivers the articles of agreement between the employers and employees was discussed at some length and they were adopted for the next year with a few minor changes. This will be submitted to the district council of teamsters for approval, and when approved will be presented to the employers; this at the expiration of the present agreement, which expires December 15.

Max Morris, International Secretary, was entertained by the retail clerks of the city last Sunday. He attended a meeting of the State Council in the morning, addressed a mass meeting in the afternoon, and was the guest at a banquet and reception in the evening. Mr. Morris left for Los Angeles during the week. His visit will undoubtedly result in the quickening of the efforts to organize the clerks.

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The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



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## Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

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2 FOR 25 CENTS CIGAR

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Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

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### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

E. C. Alexander, assistant foreman of the *Call* composing room, has resigned to take hold of the *Lebanon Express*, Linn County, Oregon, in partnership with his brother, George Alexander. Mr. Alexander first associated himself with the *Call* in 1873. His membership with No. 21 was always loyally observed. As a slight token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellows, a special meeting of the chapel was held last Sunday evening. George S. Hollis, on behalf of the *Call* printers, presented Mr. Alexander with a handsome gold locket. The recipient suitably responded. It illustrates a man's worth when his associates sincerely regret his departure from their midst, and Mr. Alexander can assure himself that the members of No. 21 join with the *Call* chapel in extending their best wishes for a full share of prosperity, accompanied by good health, in the newspaper field of Oregon.

C. H. Ross left during the week for North Fork, Madera County, where he has a valuable mining claim. He will be away several months.

A. L. Brower was obliged to leave the city for the foothills in Santa Clara County, owing to poor health. He writes from Saratoga that he is very much better, and expects to take up his typographical duties in the near future.

There are blanks in the Secretary-Treasurer's office for members to sign. They were furnished by the Asiatic Exclusion League, and, when filled out, will be mailed back to our representatives in Congress. The purport of the request is to have the legislators work and vote for restrictive legislation.

The applications of L. Palmer and Elijah Clough for the old-age pension have been favorably considered by the International officers.

Fred H. Ross, a linotype operator formerly with the Stanley-Taylor Company, is in Toronto, Canada. On December 2d he saw the following "ad" in the *Toronto Globe*: "Printer—For California—All-round printer, who can operate typograph, wanted for weekly paper in beautiful town on Sacramento River; wages \$15 a week, 9 hours a day. *The Herald*, Colusa, California." Mr. Ross promptly forwarded the clipping to headquarters. All of which goes to show how small the world is and how hard is the way of the eight-hour transgressor in printerdom.

F. J. Waterman is back from the Union Printers' Home. He has applied for the old-age pension, and has his eye on the State Printing Office for a little extra work during the coming session.

Here is an interesting paragraph in the *Call*'s "Answers to Queries:" "*Call and Town Talk*.—A correspondent writing to this department, wishing to impress the fact that he is an old-time subscriber, declares that he was a subscriber to the *Town Talk* before it became the *Call*. The *Call* did not spring from *Town Talk*, which was published in San Francisco during the early part of 1856. The *Call* was an original paper started by five printers, James J. Ayers, Llewellyn Zublin, Charles F. Jobson, David W. Higgins and William L. Carpenter, December 1, 1856, as *The Morning Call*."

The Colorado Legislature has quite a number of card men this session. Two I. T. U. men are among the number—Harvey E. Garman of Denver and S. S. Bellesfield of Pueblo. Mr. Garman is a regular I. T. U. convention attendant, and has had some legislative experience, as well as having held innumerable offices in union circles.

Miss Mary Monahan served a delightful luncheon to the members of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, last Thursday evening at the home of the president, Mrs. Mary A. Barron, 3331 Sacramento street, as a mark of appreciation of their true friendship, at the same time expressing her good wishes for the welfare of our organization, and has also asked for a life membership. The evening was somewhat chilly, but a cheerful fire awaited the ladies and the usual pleasant conversations were indulged in.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, meets next Monday afternoon, De-

cember 14th, in the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. We expect to initiate several members and will serve a luncheon in honor of same. Nominations of officers for ensuing term are open and at the last regular meeting the following officers were nominated: President, Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell; vice-president, Mrs. W. Rutherford; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. F. E. Wixon; trustees, Mrs. L. A. Bickell, Mrs. Mary A. Barron, Mrs. O. J. Treat. The amendment for extension of our jurisdiction was passed, and eligibles from any of the bay cities can join us.

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*

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### Tailors for Men

A full line of foreign and domestic novelties. Union Label Used.

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Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.



After using this brand you will not bother with any other

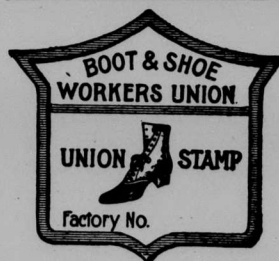
## Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon

CAN'T BUST 'EM  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

Every Woman in San Francisco KNOWS or SHOULD KNOW that the :: :: :: ::

## Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

CONSTANTLY OFFERS

### Bigger Values in Women's Apparel

Than any other Establishment of its kind on the Pacific Coast

...Watch Windows for Bargains...

## Greater San Francisco Cloak Co.

AT MARKET and TAYLOR ONLY

## Demand the Union Label on Articles

### THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Guaranteed Capital .....\$1,200,000.00  
Capital actually paid up in cash .....\$1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds .....\$1,453,983.62  
Deposits, June 30, 1908 .....\$34,474,554.23  
Total Assets .....\$37,055,263.31  
Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells, Fargo & Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock m. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Street. For receipt and payment of Deposits only.

## DEMAND THIS LABEL



## On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

BOSTON, MASS.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

\*Linotype machines.  
†Monotype machines.  
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) †Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) \*Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, First and Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
( ) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(10) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.  
(188) Globe Press, 3540 Twenty-fourth.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.  
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
(1) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union 818 Mission.  
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.

- (192) Sunset Press, 3373 Mission.  
(49) Stockwits Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(68) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.  
(187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins Co., 547 Montgomery.  
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 787 Market street, Room 122. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary T. P. Garrity may be addressed as above.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.  
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.  
Guadalupe Dairy.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore Street.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.  
Steigler Bros., 711-713 Market street, tailors.  
Sutro Baths.  
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market Street.  
United Cigar Stores.

The support of organized labor is solicited by those in charge of the anti-tuberculosis fight. Mrs. Mary S. Merrill writes the LABOR CLARION that a supply of Red Cross Christmas stamps or "stickers" has arrived, and they are procurable in department and drug stores. Stamps are sold in sheets like ordinary postage stamps; also in little booklets, for ten, twenty-five and fifty cents apiece. This stamp will not carry mail—but any mail will carry it! Every penny goes to the aid of the contest against the "white plague." Let every reader do his or her share in the efforts to exterminate the dread disease and lighten the burden of those who suffer from its ravages.

## Orpheum.

The Orpheum program for next week has a most alluring appearance. The headline attraction will be Miss Eva Taylor, a remarkably talented actress. She will, by consent of Charles Frohman, present the successful comedy "Chums." Miss Taylor will have excellent support in Lawrence Grattan, Louis Albion and Eleanor Pierson. Billy Gaston and Ethel Green are sure of an ovation. Their contribution will consist of a one-act Nell Brinkley creation, entitled "Spooneyville." The Four Franklins present their sensational flying aerial novelty. Carrie Clarke Ward will appear as "The Cook Lady" in the screaming farce of that title. Next week will be the last of Harry Tate's English Company, The Italian and Majestic Trios and of Gus Edwards' Blonde Typewriters and Arthur Conrad. A new series of motion pictures will be an interesting finale to the performance.

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

UNION MADE

**OVERALLS**

Neustadter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

See the Dog?  
Is He a Tough Dog?  
**HE IS**  
So are the  
**OVERALLS**  
He Represents  
Don't take our word for it, but  
buy a pair.  
They will  
**MAKE GOOD**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

UNION MADE

**OVERALLS**

Neustadter Bros.

SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND

**GOLDEN GATE  
COMPRESSED YEAST**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached  
for silverware and picture premiums. Office  
26 Mint Avenue, San Francisco.

**The Central Trust Company  
Of California**

Chas. F. Legee, President      B. G. Tognazzi, Manager

**CAPITAL PAID IN \$1,500,000.00  
SURPLUS - - - - - \$100,000.00**

**Check Accounts Solicited**

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum

**Market and Sansome Streets**

BRANCHES:  
624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth St.



## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Sheet Metal Workers Hall, 224 Guerrero.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 587—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

**Mailers**—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqrs., 34 Ellis.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Headquarters Labor Temple.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

**L. Michelson**, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Undertakers' Asst's**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

## FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.  
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.  
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.  
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.  
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.  
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.  
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.  
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.  
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.  
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.  
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

## STORES FAIR TO RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, publishes the following list of stores as fair to that organization:

Carroll & Tilton, 1440 Fillmore.  
S. N. Wood & Co., Ellis and Fillmore; Fourth and Market; Market, opposite Third.  
Raphaels, Geary and Fillmore.  
Frank Bros., 1344 Fillmore.  
Pragers, Jones and Market.  
Summerfield & Haines, Seventh and Market.  
Hansen & Elrick, 1105 Fillmore; 781 Market; California and Montgomery.  
Wallenstein & Frost, 824 Market.  
Charles Lyons, 751 Market; 731 Van Ness Ave.; 1432 Fillmore.  
A. Golding, 9-11 Fourth.  
Tom Dillon, 712 Market.  
McMahon & Keyer, Ellis and Van Ness.  
Newman Furniture House, 18th and Mission.  
Pickett & Atterbury, 92 Third.  
J. J. Gildea & Co., 730 Market Street.  
Olympic Arms Co., Golden Gate Ave and Van Ness Ave.  
C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.  
Brunton & Adams, 93 Third.  
Clarion Furnishing Co., 1306 Fillmore street.  
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## FAIR LISTS



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight Street.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held December 8th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. B. R. Smith (former member) was admitted to membership. The action taken at the Board meeting of December 1st, annulling the membership of Mr. S. T. Wooley was rescinded, and Mr. Wooley was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. J. A. Raynes, of Local No. 407, Mobile, was admitted to membership on transfer. Mr. H. Evers was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Dues for the 4th quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due and payable to the Financial Secretary, Mr. A. S. Morey, No. 68 Haight Street. There are no death assessments to be paid this quarter. The dues of the 4th quarter will become delinquent on January 1, 1909, on which date the constitutional fine will be charged to the accounts of delinquent members.

Mr. W. H. Lee has been appointed a member of the hall committee, vice Mr. A. A. Greenbaum, who has resigned therefrom.

Edward W. Kent, a member of the M. M. P. U. since February 27, 1894, died at his residence, No. 626 Baker Street, this city, on Tuesday morning, December 8th, after a brief illness. It is understood that his demise was directly attributable to cerebral hemorrhage, although it was quite well known that his health had not been good for the past year. "Major" Kent, as he was familiarly called, was well known to the professional musicians of New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Denver, Salt Lake City and Portland, Oregon, and everywhere respected as an exceptionally able performer on the clarinet. The late member was an ex-president of the M. M. P. U., having served in that capacity throughout the year 1896, with honor to himself and credit to the organization. The funeral was held on Thursday, December 10th, under the auspices of Local No. 6.

Local No. 99, of Portland, Oregon, has elected the following-named officers to serve throughout 1909: President, N. A. Norris; Vice-President, C. M. Newman; Secretary, Carl Stoll; Treasurer, W. L. Bentley; Directors—A. L. Britting, C. Walrath, W. Weber, N. A. Tait; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. A. Colby. Members of Local No. 6 who are acquainted with the gentleman will note with pleasure the fact of their fellow-member's (Mr. Newman's) election as Vice-President. Local No. 76, of Seattle, honored Messrs. W. A. Belard and L. E. Booth, President and Secretary, respectively, by nominating them for reelection without opposition. Local No. 47, of Los Angeles, has taken similar action with regard to the incumbent President, Vice-President and Secretary—Messrs. J. L. Edmiston, W. H. Mead and C. L. Bagley. Mr. Bagley will in future be known as the local's Recording Secretary, a change to that effect having been made in the local's laws.

Messrs. R. Logar and W. Oesterreicher have withdrawn as nominees for director. The following additional nominations by petition have been made, and the names of these candidates will appear on the ballot on election day, December 17th: For Director, H. von der Mehden and W. E. Sharp; for Delegate to Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, A. Paulsen and L. N. Ritzau; for Delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, A. Dijeau, J. H. Meyer and B. Schoenberg.

Mr. A. M. Cohen, musical director of "The Naked Truth" Co., and a member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported playing at the Oakland Orpheum, week of December 6th. Mr. Louis Philbrook, of Local No. 18, of Duluth, is reported playing at the American Theatre, with the "Honeymooners" Co., week of December 2d.

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